Foreword

The long-awaited key to Part III of Durûs al-lughat al-'arabiyyah li ghair al-nâṯiqîna bihâ is now in your hands, *al-ẖamdu lillâh.*
As in the keys to Parts I & II, copious explanation of all the grammatical points occurring in each lesson is given in this key also. A translation of the questions contained in the Exercise Section is also given. Numbers not containing questions have been left out. The meanings of new words are not given in each lesson; but a vocabulary of important words occurring in the whole book is given at the end of the book[1]. The reader is advised to make use of a dictionary to find out the meanings of words not given in the vocabulary. We recommend the use of Hans Wehr's *A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic.* In all good Arabic dictionaries entries are made only of the radicals. So words like كاتبٌ، مكتوبٌ، مَكتبٌ are found under كَتَبَ; and words like انكسر، تَكسُّر، مكسورٌ under كَسَرَ.
In European dictionaries of Arabic the *abwâb* of the *mazîd* are indicated by the following numbers : II فَعَّلَ, III فَاعَلَ, IV أَفْعَلَ, V تَفَعَّلَ, VI تَفَاعَلَ, VII انفَعَلَ , VIII افْتَعَلَ , IX افْعَلَّ, X اِسْتَفْعَلَ.
In Hans Wehr's dictionary, the *bâb* of the *thulâthi mujarrad* and its *maṣdar* are indicated as follows :

قتل ***qatala u (qatl)*** **to kill, slay, murder...** As you can see, the vowel of the second radical in the *mâḏî* can be learnt from the Roman transcription. The vowel of the second radical in the *mudâri'* is given separately. The *maṣdar* is given in brackets.
A diptote is indicated by a small number 2 placed after it, e.g.,

أحمر ***aẖmar²***, **f.** ***ẖamrâ'²***, **pl.** **حمر** ***ẖumr*** **red.** Both *aẖmar* and *ẖamrâ'* have the small number two, which means they are diptotes. The letter f. stands for *feminine.*

[1]There are three appedices the end of the Arabic book. The first is a list of the *maṣdar*-patterns of the *thulâthi mujarrad* verbs. The second is a list of the pattern of the broken plural. The third contains general questions covering the whole book. The third appendix has been translated.

A good Arabic-to-Arabic dictionary is الْمُعْجَمُ الوَسِيطُ which is a publication of the Academy of the Arabic Language, Cairo. A concise classical Arabic-to- Arabic dictionary is المِصْبَاحُ المُنِيرُ by al-Fayyûmi. For in-depth study the student should consult the six-volume الصِّحاح by al-Jauhari. Here the words are arranged according to their last letter.
For further reading the following books are recommended :

1) قَصَصُ النَّبِيِّينَ by Shaikh Abu l-Hasan al-Nadwi.

2) نُصُوصٌ مِنَ الحَدِيثِ النَّبَوِيِّ الشَّرِيفِ by Dr V.Abdur Rahim (an I.F.T. publication).

3) نُصُوصٌ إِسْلامِيَّةٌ by Dr V.Abdur Rahim (an I.F.T. publication).

The student has been introduced to the Glorious Qur'an in Part Three, and has studied many *âyah*s. The reader is advised to read Sûrat al-Baqarah with the help of a good translation of its meanings. He may later on read المُسْعِفُ فِي لُغَةِ وإِعْرَابِ سُورَةِ يوسفَ by the author which is a grammatical analysis of Sûrat Yusuf.
May Allah *subhânahû wa ta'âlâ* help us all to learn Arabic in order understand His Book.

al-Madinahal-Munawwarah, The Author
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